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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 18 May 5, 1962 Section 1 — News

APPEASEMENT: *US pushes new "Munich"* (317)

JFK: *Steel "victory" turning sour* .....(318)

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JAGAN: *American aid in the offing* .....(320)

Path of Appeasement: The tempers of General de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer have reached the boiling point over President Kennedy's plans for a European settlement. The French and German leaders say his plans would prove to be the "biggest sell-out since Munich."

Correspondents of HUMAN EVENTS in Europe, who convey this picture, say that de Gaulle and Adenauer react violently to this reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's policies in what amounts to an American-British-Russian deal on Berlin at the expense of West Germany. Diplomats in Bonn and Paris—who have in recent months sensed Washington's preference for this direction—remark that only now has the US begun to push for a definite settlement along these lines.

This news suggests why the President became "furious" when Bonn recently leaked to the press US proposals to sell out Berlin. The reported proposals called for increased recognition of Soviet puppet East Germany, denial of nuclear weapons to West Germany's army and recognition by the West of current European boundaries (that is, legalizing the captivity of the Captive Nations under Red yoke). No wonder—say Capital observers—that the Hamburg *Bild Zeitung*, largest West German newspaper, ran the angry headline, "Kennedy Is To Blame."

Prime Minister Macmillan, long a leader in urging Western appeasement of Soviet Russia, reportedly was decisive in selling this policy to President Kennedy.

The domestic consideration in this matter is a tripartite summit conference of the "unholy alliance" by early fall. If Kennedy can go to a three power summit—with a supposed Berlin "arrangement" in his pocket—he could then go before the voters in the coming campaign as the "peacemaker." Whether he will be recognized as the "appeasement maker" depends on whether the outlines of this scheme become clear to the American people.

Why has Khrushchev appeared so bland recently? Because now he is in the enviable position of not only having the US and Britain bidding for his hand, but he is also attempting a *rapprochement* of his own with Germany and France.

HUMAN EVENTS for months has reported attempts by Moscow to make an arrangement with West Germany. One *quid pro quo* of such a deal would be West Germany's abandonment of NATO, the shield against Soviet domination of Western Europe. The other requirement would be Western European economic support to save the rickety Soviet economy. It is significant that controversial German Ambassador Kroll—regarded as West Germany's symbol of a plan like this—still remains in Moscow. Certain West German elements increasingly favor such a deal.

Bonn and Paris diplomatic insiders who want a firm, united Western stand against Moscow are in a great state of agitation after learning the course of American policy. They blame State Department planner Walt Whitman Rostow and White House aide Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., for bringing about this turn in American policy.

It is known that ten days ago de Gaulle hastily sent an important emissary to Lake Como in northern Italy to confer with Chancellor Adenauer who has been staying at his villa there. Details of what went on remain obscure.

What has particularly angered de Gaulle and Adenauer is that Washington has been holding completely unilateral talks on Berlin with the Soviets in the US capital, excluding the French and the Germans. Further rubbing salt in this wound, Washington intimated to Bonn and Paris that only when the time for signature of an American-British-Russian deal on Berlin is ripe will the French and Germans be given the details. It will be up to them to sign it or refuse—at their own peril.

In short, a colossal bidding game is going on, with Khrushchev in the highly favorable position of playing these two groups of Western allies against each other.

As details of this international diplomatic imbroglio leak out—as they must—Diplomatic Row in

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Washington speculates as to how Kennedy will seek to explain the matter to the American people. Only last week in a significant letter to Representative Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.) the President denounced as "wholly at variance with US policy" the programs of *The Liberal Papers*—"Bible of the Appeasers"—which urged the same sort of deal as the American-British-Russian settlement contemplates. (See "Kennedy and the 'Papers'" on page 319.)

Groundswell Extraordinary: As we go to press, the congressional Easter recess has emptied Capitol Hill offices of Representatives. But the staffs are working overtime—striving to deal with a record avalanche of letters from constituents who protest two Kennedy actions: (1) His handling of the steel price hike, (2) his demand to withhold taxes on dividends and interest. (Both protests are strong, uppermost in constituents' minds, but which is the heavier has not yet been statistically established.)

What has been determined is that the American investor, the "forgotten man," is rising in revolt against the Administration's policy on both these burning issues. So busy are the staffs of congressmen that in some cases we have heard of farming out the answering of the huge mail to private secretarial services. Senator Clifford Case (R.-N.J.) reports 12,000 letters in one week—most protesting the plan to withhold taxes on interest and dividends.

What also appears to be a fact: JFK's angry crackdown on U. S. Steel—at first greeted with much epistolary applause—very quickly brought forth adverse reaction. Observers noted the three days in which the Washington *Evening Star* turned its entire letter columns over to the JFK "blitz on Blough." Few of the writers favored it. Likewise, the New York *Times* (April 22) devoted its whole letter column to the controversy—all but one of the letters were critical of the President.

It is also noted that, after the first few days of the steel price story, the White House ceased to claim that its mail was strongly in favor of JFK's stance. Not a word of this original claim is heard now from the usual executive propaganda channels. At the same time, significantly, the more servile of the New Frontier columnists have started to complain about "pro-business propaganda" against the Kennedy moves.

Veteran observers in the Capital conclude that the "famous victory" of JFK has turned sour and, despite the "snow job" the White House has done on the press and other media, public opinion has turned against what may go down in history as the "Great Tantrum."

What all this may do to the expensively cultivated "image" of JFK is a matter of debate. One point is often mentioned in protesting mail—the fact that while the President was cracking down on Big Steel's raising of prices, his family's giant $100 million Merchandise Mart in Chicago increased rents, admittedly because of a rise in costs.

One Representative not often quoted in the news, Victor Knox (R.-Mich.), attracted attention by his blast against the "fiscal hypocrisy" of the Kennedy family. Knox said: "It is ironic that the steel industry is being investigated for doing what the manager of the Kennedy family store has found necessary to do—raise prices to meet increased costs."

Meanwhile, Capitol Hill legislators are out in their constituencies, personally listening to what the voters are saying. Also at this time, the JFK propaganda apparatus, characteristically working in large part through labor's huge political action machine, is spraying the home folks in support of more spending—specifically for socialized medicine, the "Medicare" bill that must be acted upon when Congress returns.

Thus, observers in Washington keenly await the post-recess return of the legislators to hear the results of this contest between White House propaganda and a groundswell of revolt against the White House's dictatorial anti-business actions.

Cuba: The Administration's foreign aid bill has taken a battering in committee hearings. The most pointed criticism came from former US diplomat Spruille Braden, long-time expert on Latin America, who especially attacked funds going to the Alliance for Progress for neighbors south of the border. Braden spoke on behalf of the anti-foreign-aid Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

He said the Alliance would fail unless the US joins with other Latin American nations in mounting an "all-out invasion" of Cuba, to wipe out communism there, "by the US Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines." If we do that, says Braden, "the Communists will fall everywhere else in the Americas."

This advice is by no means unique. HUMAN EVENTS learns from friends of General Douglas MacArthur that he also believes in the necessity of such invasion operations. Although the General avoids any public pronouncements, he imparts his views on world strategy privately to many leaders in the nation when they visit him.

Curtains For Clay: With General Lucius Clay relieved of his duties in Berlin, the US has withdrawn its last symbol of resistance to the Soviets. Clay, who started his mission on the wrong foot, became the chief opponent of the Soviet salami tactic of slicing off Western rights in Berlin. Clay, however, was hamstrung by the State Department and openly acknowledged this in a letter to the liberal *Reporter* magazine.

And so Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko could tell the Supreme Soviet last week he saw "hope" for a Berlin settlement.

Rocky's Road: Although politicos and newsmen vary in their attitude toward the value of public opinion polls, there can be little doubt a recent Lou Harris poll conducted in New York State has

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had a disquieting effect on Nelson Rockefeller's political high command.

The Harris poll shows, surprisingly, that New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner could very well take Rocky if he opposes the Governor for re-election this year. Harris' poll showed that 43 per cent of the voters favor Wagner, 41 per cent Rockefeller and 16 per cent are undecided.

Whatever the reason—Rocky's divorce, in which his wife won the public's sympathy, a thinning of his personal popularity, or some other factor—the poll does not bode well for him.

Granted, Harris is considered a Democratic pollster, having done considerable sampling in the service of President Kennedy and other Democrats. But he is considered an honest opinion seeker, and his finding a two per cent edge for the undramatic Wagner is a surprise to many who are familiar with the Empire State.

For it is known that Rockefeller, if he is to seek the GOP Presidential nomination two years hence (and he now indicates that he wishes to, despite his personal difficulties), must not squeak through to re-election. He must win a resounding victory, topping the 576,000 plurality he ran up against incumbent Governor Averell Harriman in 1958.

In any event, whether Wagner, or the announced candidate, Representative Samuel Stratton, or some other Democrat takes on Rocky in November, he can be assured of the Kennedy Administration's hearty support in addition to that of the powerful Democratic machine in New York City. No matter what happens, it appears that Nelson is not in for a cakewalk.

Kennedy and the "Papers": President Kennedy attempted to get his Administration off the appeasement hook last week by repudiating *The Liberal Papers*, a series of essays sponsored by left-wing Democratic congressmen which advocates startling concessions to the Soviet Union.

Challenged to disavow the book's doctrines by Representative Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.), the President, in a letter made public last week, claimed the essays are "wholly at variance with the foreign policy of the United States."

Kennedy's disclaimer, however, has in no way soothed the minds of many who feel the President has been keying his foreign policy to the basic note sounded by this Democratic-sponsored bible of appeasement.

The Republican Congressional Committee's *Newsletter* noted recently that the Berlin proposals advanced by the Administration (increased recognition of East Germany, denial of nuclear weapons to West Germany) are part and parcel of the Administration's foreign policy and were actually recommended in the *Papers*.

In addition, the disarmament plan unveiled at Geneva, which would have the US releasing its sovereignty to a UN police force, is similar to a constant theme running throughout this book.

Moreover, one of its top consultants, Marcus Raskin, is on the staff of America's most strategic planning board, the National Security Council. If the President is really serious in "repudiating" the *Papers*, asked one top Republican, why didn't he fire Raskin, instead of keeping him on the front lines in Geneva to work out our disarmament proposals?

The UN Bond Issue: The House of Representatives will cast one of its most crucial votes sometime after it returns from the Easter recess. The vote will be on the bill (passed by the Senate) for US purchase of $100 million worth of United Nations bonds. On this decision may hang the fate of the pro-Western province of Katanga, now negotiating with the central Congolese government over its own future.

Public news reports have made it crystal clear that influential elements within the UN have plans to goad the "Parliament of Man" into a third aggressive assault on Katanga once it receives money provided by America's buying the bonds. The UN's man in the Congo, Premier Cyrille Adoula—whose statements usually foreshadow UN action—gave an ominous signal of things to come when last week he called for strong action by the international organization against Katanga.

Adoula, long the US-UN pet and portrayed as a "moderate," is seen constantly with Christophe Gbenye, his extremist pro-Soviet Vice Premier who now heads the party formerly led by the late, Red-oriented, Patrice Lumumba. Gbenye was Lumumba's man in charge of police powers when Lumuba was Premier.

A victory for the bond bill in the House would provide the UN—which has previously accommodated Adoula by launching two attacks against Katanga on his behalf—with the sinews necessary for a third UN clubbing of Tshombe. Even if the UN doesn't attack, a victory in the bond vote will give the UN-backed Adoula the whip hand in any negotiations with Tshombe.

As the bill is constructed, moreover, Congress will have no say on just how this money can be spent by the UN. In addition, the Senate-passed bill is in no way a "compromise" since it gives the President full powers to loan $100 *million to the UN.*

In referring to the bill, Sentor Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) commented: ". . . I repudiate it syllable by syllable . . . as a compromise . . . It is an open-ended loan with no stipulation even for an interest rate . . ."

RALPH O. HILLGREN, Professor of Journalism, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and former six-term member of the South Dakota House of Representatives: "I read every line of HUMAN EVENTS. I consider it reliable, fair, and factual."

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JFK's Lobby: President Kennedy's plan to turn the federal civil service into a virtual political lobby for the New Frontier has been thwarted through the efforts of Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.), long a foe of political funny business in the Nation's Capital.

At the instigation of the Administration, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., issued a directive in January that "career officials may explain the position of the Administration" on legislation before "interested public groups." This category of "career officials" includes some one million government workers, who would have been allowed to go out and plug JFK's programs on medicare, housing, farming, etc.

Senator Williams took strong exception to what he considered a blatant attempt to turn the civil service into a gigantic New Frontier lobby. After the Delaware lawmaker registered his objections, Macy backed down, although he had the support of JFK and Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Laos: President Kennedy last week delivered a crushing blow to the tiny kingdom of Laos by notifying its King, Savang Vathana, that the Administration would continue to suspend financial aid—cut since last February. The President, moreover, indicated the US would do all in its power to force upon Laos a coalition government headed by Red-leaning Prince Souvanna Phouma.

This policy was heavily scored last week by such a stalwart Administration supporter as Joseph Alsop in the Washington *Post*. Alsop compared Administration policy to a Mad Hatter's tea party. He charged the US with being unbelievably arrogant toward the Laotians.

W. Averell Harriman, the mastermind behind the coalition strategy, had, said Alsop, sternly warned the Laotians they should do Harriman's bidding or suffer the consequences. The pro-Western Laotian strongman, General Phoumi Nosavan, retorted: "You know Governor Harriman . . . we were never spoken to in quite that fashion in the colonial times."

If Harriman blanched, it is not recorded. But while the Administration continues to hope that Russia, supposedly at odds with Red China, will keep Mao's forces out of Laos, it was reported two weeks ago that the Red Chinese had completed a military road extending into the heart of this kingdom. Yet, according to a confidential source in Laos, the Administration has cut off arms aid to that country's most reliable anti-Communist forces, the Meo tribesmen.

Jagan: It had to happen sooner or later. Cheddi Jagan, who paid an "unofficial" visit to Washington last fall, apparently is about to collect the $240 million he requested from Uncle Sam.

Jagan, the leader of soon to become independent British Guiana, is an avowed Marxist. The State Department labeled him as a "pro-Communist" in a 1960 report (number 4489 R-12).

But that won't stop this Administration from handing him a little cash from the Alliance for Progress program. A State Department economic planning "team"—paid for out of foreign aid funds—sauntered down to British Guiana recently to tell Cheddi just how to spend the money we plan to give him. Heading the team of planners was Harry Hoffman, the political editor of the Charleston, West Virginia, *Gazette*. Representative Arch Moore (R.-W.Va.) claims the *Gazette* is "far out liberal—ADA-type."

What are Hoffman's qualifications for telling Cheddi how to spend our money? Well, said a State Department source, his strong point is that he's interested in "social problems." And he's from "West Virginia which has problems similar to British Guiana."

Capitol Camera: A South Dakota poll shows that Republican Senator Francis Case has a 57 to 38 per cent lead over former Democratic Representative George McGovern (who has just announced he will contest Case's seat). The remaining five per cent are undecided. McGovern, an extreme liberal, headed JFK's Food for Peace program after losing a 1960 Senate race to Karl Mundt.

• *Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) voiced general GOP reaction to the President's steel moves: "My deep concern is that an angry President saw fit to utilize the retaliatory, coercive and intimidating powers of the executive branch, including the universally respected FBI, to compel an industry owned by hundreds of thousands of Americans to submit to his will. In my opinion, this is a dangerous precedent which could ultimately lead to the political control of American industry and its subordination to the domination and regulation of the executive branch and its bureaucrats."*

• In Connecticut, State Senator John M. Lupton scored a significant victory (in Westport) in the hot primary campaign—a big boost in his fight to win the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Lupton is classified as a "Goldwater conservative." (See HUMAN EVENTS, February 17, page 118.)

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

Ted Kennedy—what a welcome offering! Unless you believe in hereditary succession, in beardless inexperience, in opportunism, in imitation and gimme-guys and brashness, you have to be against Brother Ted—well, don't you?

—Columnist Holmes Alexander

Vol. XIX, No. 18—Section II

May 5, 1962

What Are You Going to Do About St. Pete, Mr. President?

By JAMES L. WICK

What are you going to do about St. Pete, Mr. President?

Miami Beach and St. Petersburg, down in Florida, are two exciting and almost opposite communities.

On Election Day, 1960, you carried expense-account Miami Beach by a big margin; you lost small-pension St. Pete—by an equally big margin.

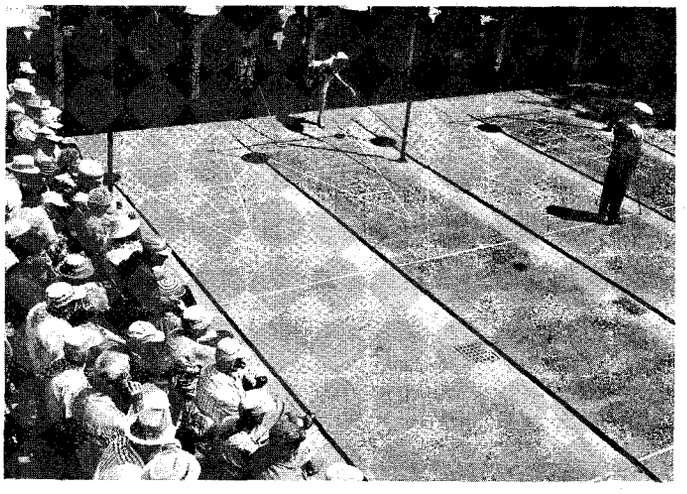
Why did the rich, prime-of-life Miami Beachers vote for you, Mr. President? Why did the small-pension St. Pete elder citizens vote against you?

The allegations you made were that you are the Friend of the Poor and the Elderly and that Nixon was the Friend of the Rich.

If your promises are to be believed, why didn't the voting totals go just the opposite way?

Perhaps this is the answer: Miami Beach is the playground of the fast-buck, thin-equity speculators who can make millions out of the inflation that your Big Spend programs are expected to provide.

So we get back to the primary question—about those elderly voters at St. Pete that the ADA and COPE deep-thinkers want to capture for the Democratic party. Why did the senior citizens cast a 3 to 2 majority against you?



Spectators, most of them retired, watch a special tournament at the St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club, largest tourist sports organization on earth, according to the city's News Bureau.

St. Petersburg's bridges are filled with fishermen at each turn of the tide. Note the elderly couple in the foreground.

Could it be that the older generation from long observation has learned to be suspicious of big promises? St. Pete is full of people who may have passed the word along: *"Vote for the one who promises the LEAST. He'll probably deliver the MOST."*

Could it be that the citizens of St. Pete are proud of the fact that they "did without" for many years for the purpose of supporting themselves rather than to be supported by a benevolent government? Perhaps they don't want their savings eaten away by eggheads who want the government to take a bigger portion of the people's earnings so that they as government planners can play God and "take care of the people."

Could it be that the people of St. Pete, because they went to school 40, 50, or 60 years ago, can still do elementary arithmetic? If they can, they know your statement that 3 cents a day in social security taxes —3 cents from each employer and 3 cents from every employe—only amounts to a combined total of $20

(*continued on next page*)

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(*continued from preceding page*)

yearly and that sum by no hocus pocus can pay for all the government help you promise them in their old age. Perhaps they suspect that the promise was just the camel's nose in the tent to fool the people into voting demagogues into power!

Older people too know something of the program of the Communists to reduce to helplessness the thrifty and enterprising elements of the American population. To the Kremlin, those who save are dangerous people. They have an independence of spirit which must be discouraged. You kill that spirit by reducing their savings to nothing so in their declining years they become bitter cynics, telling their children and grandchildren to "live it up," get all they can out of the government. It doesn't do any good to save; the inflationists will steal it from them.

If the Kremlin has its way, the aged will be telling their children: "Join a pressure group that by its discipline can be powerful enough to get what it wants from the party in power. Only then can you keep alive. Forget the teachings of Christianity. They're out-of-date. You're in a dog-eat-dog world. The politicians, not you, decide whether and how much you eat. The old days of self-responsibility, self-respect, self-sustenance are gone. Pick the politicians, join up with them. If you bet on the winning gang, you'll live; bet wrong and you die."

* * *

A few weeks after your election to the Presidency, 220 Catholic bishops made public a message ostensibly addressed to the American public, but in reality addressed to just one person—you, John F. Kennedy. They urged a rebuilding of the sense of personal responsibility. The inference was that unless this is soon done, decadence will set in. The people of St. Pete, who have seen what has happened to the sense of self-reliance during the past generation, are praying that message gets through to your heart. For, Mr. President, with the Communists pressing us on all fronts, there isn't much time. Only an America which still holds high the sense of personal responsibility can hold out against the advance of communism.

Beware Space Cooperation

"America is ahead of the Soviet Union in nearly all aspects of space travel and exploration, and stands to gain little or nothing from a program of cooperation with Russia." This is the conclusion of Congressman Garner E. Shriver of Kansas in the 16th in the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS *Congressional Interview*. Mr. Shriver, who represents Kansas' 4th Congressional District, points out that the difference between Nikita Khrushchev's definition of the word "cooperation" and ours is as great as the difference between our definitions of the word "peace." Khrushchev would have both on HIS terms, the Kansas Congressman said.

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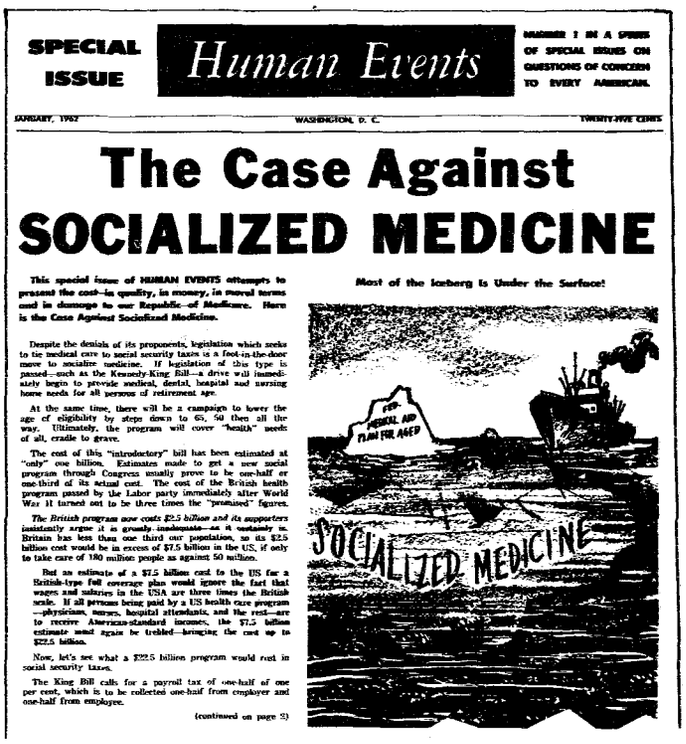

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The Case Against SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

This special issue of HUMAN EVENTS attempts to present the cost—in quality, in money, in moral terms and in damage to our Republic—of Medicare. Here is the Case Against Socialized Medicine.

Despite the denials of its proponents, legislation which seeks to tie medical care to social security taxes is a foot-in-the-door move to socialize medicine. If legislation of this type is passed—such as the Kennedy-King Bill—a drive will immediately begin to provide medical, dental, hospital and nursing home needs for all persons of retirement age.

At the same time, there will be a campaign to lower the age of eligibility by steps down to 65, 50 then all the way. Ultimately, the program will cover "health" needs of all, cradle to grave.

The cost of this "introductory" bill has been estimated at "only" one billion. Estimates made to get a new social program through Congress usually prove to be one-half or one-third of its actual cost. The cost of the British health program passed by the Labor party immediately after World War II turned out to be three times the "promised" figures.

The British program now costs $2.5 billion and its supporters insistently argue it is grossly inadequate—as it certainly is. Britain has less than one third our population, so its $2.5 billion cost would be in excess of $7.5 billion in the US, if only to take care of 180 million people as against 50 million.

But an estimate of a $7.5 billion cost to the US for a British-type full coverage plan would ignore the fact that wages and salaries in the USA are three times the British scale. If all persons being paid by a US health care program—physicians, nurses, hospital attendants, and the rest—are to receive American-standard incomes, the $7.5 billion estimate must again be trebled—bringing the cost up to $22.5 billion.

Now, let's see what a $22.5 billion program would cost in social security taxes.

The King Bill calls for a payroll tax of one-half of one per cent, which is to be collected one-half from employer and one-half from employee.

(continued on page 2)

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QUESTION *of the Week*

Because HUMAN EVENTS is under-financed and our staff is overworked, we can no longer give individual answers to the hundreds of questions that come to us each week. In this space, we will endeavor to answer each week the question or questions asked most often which have widest appeal.

Q. What will the proposed United Nations bond issue actually cost the United States?

A. If the United States purchases one-half the $200-million bond issue, the ultimate cost to the taxpayers of the nation would range from $108,634,480 to $236,-706,480, depending upon whether it is ever repaid.

Here are the details, as published by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

What will be paid by the USA:

Principal amount of US purchase	$100,000,000
3.9% interest on annual balances of US borrowing for the bond purchase	54,740,400
32% (US share of UN regular budget) of UN 2% interest costs ($56,144,000) on annual balances of entire bond issue	17,966,080
32% of UN repayments of principal	64,000,000
	236,706,480

What will be collected by the USA:

2% UN interest payments to US on outstanding annual balances	28,072,000
UN repayment of principal to US	100,000,000
	128,072,000

By subtracting $128,072,000 from $236,706,480, we get a net cost to the United States of $108,634,480.

ONLY ONE OBJECT: SPENDING—"The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has found wasteful management of the foreign aid program. In its report it said, 'Money saving does not appear to be an important objective in the administration of foreign aid . . . .' " (*Congressman Clarence J. Brown, Ohio Republican*)

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More Truth Than Poetry

"If more politicians knew poetry, and more poets knew politics, I am convinced the world would be a little better place in which to live." The preceding appeared in an article, "Every Citizen Holds Office," by John F. Kennedy, *NEA Journal*, October, 1961.

Will JKF please read the following poem?

GOD, GIVE US MEN

God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

—*Josiah Gilbert Holland*

Quotes of the Week

THE SPACE LAG— "The space and missile programs, upon which our survival depends in the mortal struggle with communism, were intolerably delayed by wildcat strikes, work stoppages, slowdowns and a deliberate policy of low productivity callously indulged in during the 4½-year period by local union officials and local union members who placed profit and greed ahead of their devotion to the safety of our country." (*Report of the McClellan Subcommittee*)

* * *

JUNKETS—GOOD AND BAD: "A congressman went abroad on a junketing trip and spent an average of $156 a day, at our expense. If a corporation executive or a man in business for himself reported that amount in an income tax return, the President would denounce him as a racketeer." (*Howard W. Toner, in a letter to the New York Daily News*)

* * *

TALKING VS. FIGHTING—"I have heard people who should know better say happily, 'As long as we keep them talking, they're not fighting.' Nothing could be more untrue: They [the Russian Communists] are fighting. They are adopting a tactic specifically prescribed by Lenin to delay the crises while demoralizing and weakening the enemy. To our minds, international conferences and international negotiations are so completely means for ending conflict that we are blind to the fact that they may be, and in the hands of experts are, equally adapted to continuing it." (*Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson*)

* * *

SOUND ADVICE—"When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of government and expenses of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government." (*President Grover Cleveland*)

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Vol. XIX, No. 18—Section III HUMAN EVENTS May 5, 1962

Planners Urge Federal Land Control

Government Would Decide What Could Be Done with Every Acre

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IF ADVISERS to key Kennedy Administration officials get their way, many Americans will be told how or whether they can use their own property.

Although the land-control proposals have been advanced by officials in the Agriculture and Interior Departments, the plans could have as much effect on businessmen as on farmers and sportsmen.

One plan, outlined in a little-noticed Agriculture Department report, would set up what is called a classification system under which each acre would be fitted into one of eight government classes ranging from unlimited use to an absolute prohibition against any cultivation or development.

Also being pushed in the Agriculture Department and in the Federal housing agencies are plans to ring cities with greenbelts up to 30 miles wide. No industrial, home-building or commercial activity would be allowed in these areas. They would be set aside solely for recreational purposes.

Another plan being considered in the Interior Department would give Secretary Stewart L. Udall control over all agencies dealing with land and resources. Some of these agencies are now in the Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare, and Defense Departments. Under this plan the Interior Department would become a far-flung Department of Natural Resources with wide powers to decide how land and its resources could be used.

The Army Engineers, the Agriculture and the Interior Departments are also talking about carrying out comprehensive surveys and development plans for 50 of the 100 rivers that have not yet been surveyed.

These and other proposals restricting the use of land may be considered at a White House conference on conservation that President Kennedy plans to convene later this year.

The President announced his plans for the conference in a special message to Congress on conservation.

The message stressed programs to expand national and state park systems through land purchase proposals to be financed largely from fees charged persons using the parks. The land purchase program would establish nine new national parks, seashores, monuments and historic sites over the next eight years at a total cost of at least $1 billion.

More than half of the cost of the program would be financed through increased fees charged for the use of parks, from special taxes on boats used in parks and gasoline for boats, and from receipts for the sale of surplus Federal land. All of these sources probably would raise more than $80 million a year.

Some of this money would go to the states under a new Federal-state grant-in-aid program, which for the first time would give the Federal government authority to help states plan their park systems.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has advanced a plan to classify land used for recreation. Congress set up the Commission in 1958 to survey the nation's recreation needs between now and the year 2000. Although the Commission's are not so broad as those of the Agriculture and Interior Departments the recreation classification system reflects the approach to land-use regulation that is becoming popular in Washington.

THE PROPOSALS of the Agriculture and Interior Departments could lead to eventual Federal control of land. The Agriculture Department has already worked out detailed tables showing how land uses could be shuffled around in the next 20 years.

All of this could mean that the businessman who has bought land near a small town or city, or on the outskirts of a metropolitan area for future use as a plant or office building site, would find himself stopped by Federal rules from carrying out his plans.

This danger is probably greatest on the edge of present metropolitan areas. The government talk about controlling the use of land lays heavy stress on greenbelts around large cities.

These would be areas left in grass and trees to provide open space for city residents. Nothing could be built on them. So the businessman who had previously selected a plant site in such an area would have to look elsewhere for property.

The land-classification plan also would affect businessmen who own farms as an investment. If a land-classification system were in effect and if the government decided that a farm could no longer be cultivated, the owner would not be able to use it.

These proposals would cost billions. The Army Engineers, for example, already spend $1 billion a year on rivers, harbors and land-use projects. This is almost half of the $2.2 billion budgeted for the next fiscal year by all Federal agencies administering current land and other resource programs.

One adviser to Secretary Udall has estimated that the Federal government should spend an additional $12.5 billion over the next decade on conservation measures, including $2.1 billion to buy land for recreational use, fish and wildlife preserves, soil and watershed conservation and additional forests. The other $10.4 billion would be used to put into effect stepped-up government conservation measures on all of this Federal land.

President Kennedy outlined what could be the first step in a Federal land-control program when he asked Congress in his special farm message to set up a rural renewal program. This would be similar to the urban renewal program that has been in effect for more than a decade. This program gives the Federal government authority to help cities buy land and buildings in deteriorating areas, tear down the buildings and sell the land for redevelopment projects in accordance with government plans.

The proposed rural renewal program would permit the establishment of what the President called local public rural renewal corporations. The Federal government would lend money and provide technical assistance to these new public bodies.

The corporations would have the power to buy up farm land, put several small farms together into an

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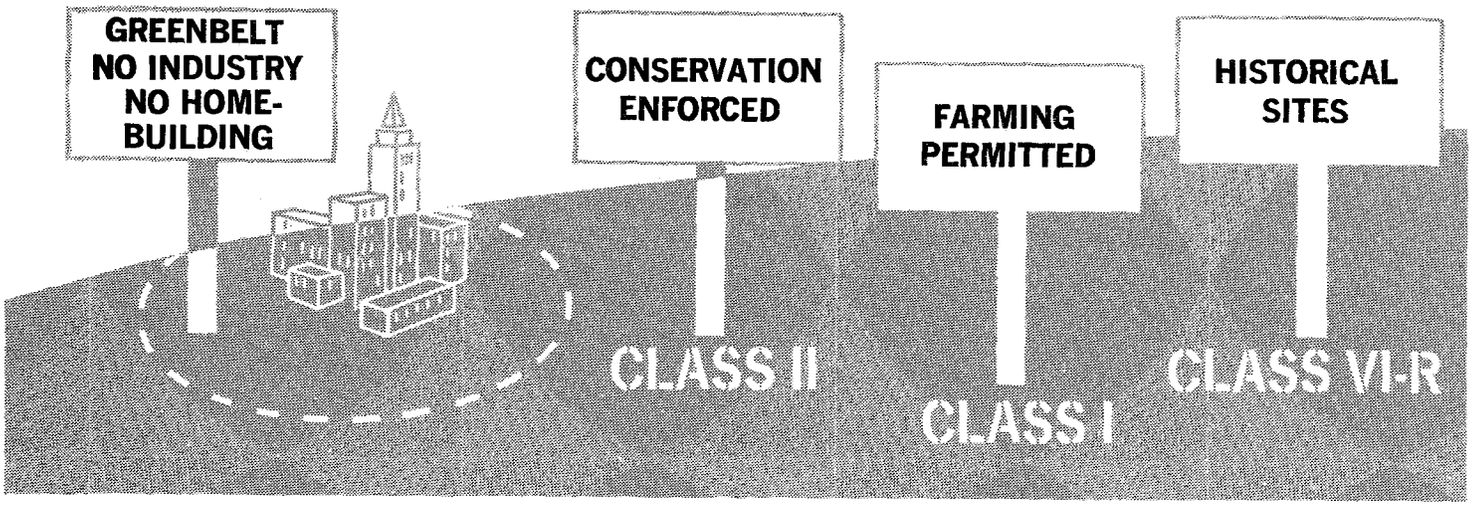

acreage deemed big enough to farm profitably and then sell the land to a single farmer under long-term, low-interest, government-backed mortages. As under the urban renewal program, the owner of land wanted for rural renewal would have no choice but to sell to the government.

Mr. Kennedy also said that "these corporations would aid in developing new uses for land and water, create forest industry parks, assist small farmers in farm consolidation and enlargement, and develop needed public facilities, including outdoor recreation."

An Agriculture Department report on which the President's farm message was based also spoke of the possibility of using the rural renewal authority to create industrial parks.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of the rural renewal program is considered likely because it holds out the prospect of Federal dollars for hundreds of rural communities. The other land control ideas have not yet been formally presented to Congress.

So far the Agriculture Department has refused to estimate the cost of the rural renewal program. Advisers to Secretary Freeman are still talking in terms of beginning with pilot projects, and these probably would not cost more than $2 million or $3 million the first year. But it is quite possible that the program would soon demand as big a revolving fund as the $300-million depressed area loan fund Congress approved last year.

Persons concerned about the continued expansion of Federal activities are already pointing out dangers in the program. Who would decide what land would be taken for rural renewal purposes? What would be the criteria? Could there be adequate safeguards against favoritism both in taking the land and in selecting those who would be allowed to purchase the consolidated holdings? How great would be the element of public subsidy in the development of industrial parks in rural areas?

In his farm message the President also asked Congress to enact "legislation to encourage a comprehensive survey of land uses, to undertake a research program on the conversion of land to alternate uses, and to initiate a series of pilot and demonstration land-use projects.

"As the pilot plan is evaluated and a permanent program for land use developed," Mr. Kennedy added, "it will be possible . . . to place less emphasis on temporary diversion of acreage from the production of specific crops, and more on the permanent utilization of acreage to fulfill other public needs."

Governments, of course, have always had the power of eminent domain, and cities as well as some counties have exercised zoning authority for many years. But the proposed controls of land use now being discussed within the Federal government go much further than any local plans or programs.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman first brought up the subject of land classification in a speech last year, but he did not go into details. The specifics were spelled out early this year in a thick report compiled by a group of Agriculture Department officials whom the Secretary had asked "to review the present and prospective land, forest and water resource situations."

The report noted that there is much "idle land and unused buildings on thousands of small tracts in low-income rural areas" and that "this situation calls for positive assistance in redirecting the use and management of the resources involved." The redirection, in effect, means a new government program, even though, as the report also noted, "many of these tracts are held as a form of security by families with insecure off-farm work."

The report went on to say that "other tracts that are virtually neglected provide residences for ex-farmers who are engaged in non-farm work or who are retired."

A rural renewal program presumably could even force some of these people off their acres in the name of more efficient land use.

The Agriculture Department advisers then showed how the 1.5 billion acres of farms, forests and grasslands of the 2.2 billion acres of land that make up the United States could be placed into eight classifications:

Class I land could be used for "cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland or wildlife."

Class II land could be cultivated if owners followed "simple conservation practices."

On Class III, IV and V land, owners would have to follow more and more restrictive conservation rules. On Class VI, VII and VIII land, cultivation and other uses would be generally prohibited.

These classifications are defended as a mere extension of present conservation programs, but they go much further in the direction of government control than do any present programs.

Farmers are encouraged to participate in the current programs through Federal payments given to them in exchange for good soil-building practices.

SUCH A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM would inevitably raise the danger of arbitrary decisions. It is not always easy, for example, to determine by scientific means exactly how a specific acreage should

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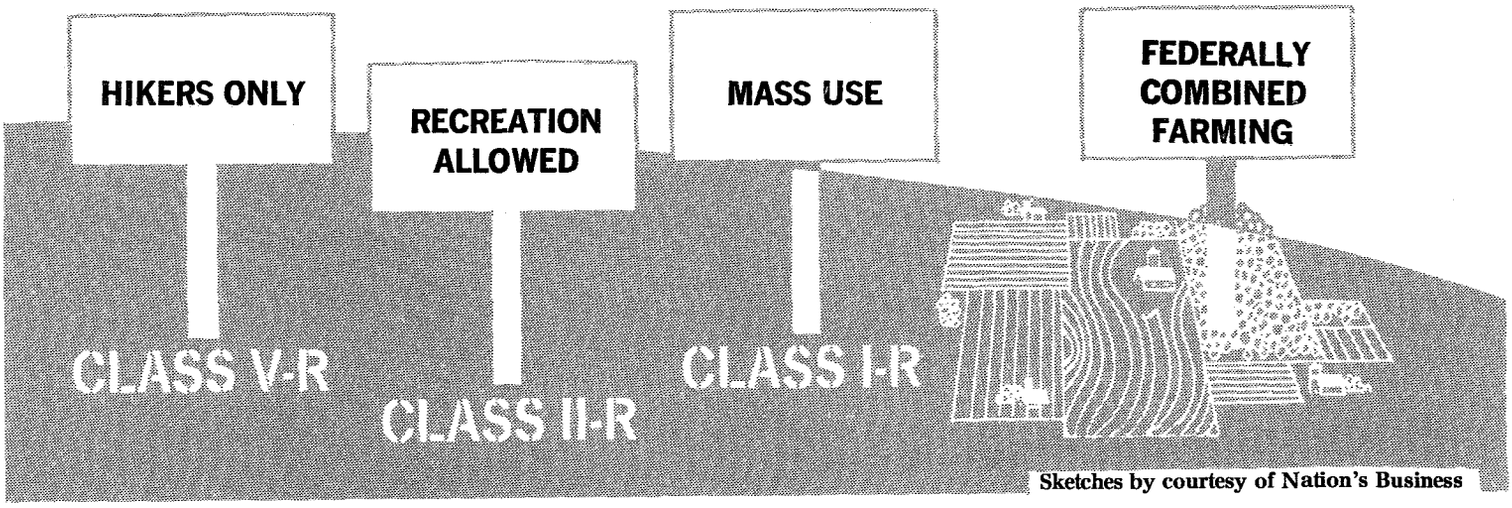

Sketches by courtesy of Nation's Business

be used. In rocky, hilly areas of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and southern Illinois, for instance, some farmers make a good living on soil almost exactly like that cultivated by neighbors who are barely able to scratch out a living. The reason is, of course, that the abilities, knowledge and capabilities of farmers, like those of other men, differ considerably. It is almost impossible to reflect these differences in any government program.

Although Secretary Freeman has not yet adopted the land-classification idea, he has indicated his interest in greenbelts around major metropolitan areas. In a recent Chicago speech he suggested open spaces five to 30 miles wide ringing urban areas. Last year Congress established a pilot open-space plan as part of the Federal housing program. The purpose is to help communities acquire park areas.

The classification program developed by the Outdoor Recreation Commission would divide the parks and other recreation lands owned by Federal, state and local governments into six classes:

Class I areas could be "intensively developed and managed for mass use."

Class II for "a wide variety of specific recreation uses."

Class III for purposes that fit in with "a natural environment" such as a forest or a lake.

Class IV areas would be of "outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder or scientific importance."

Class V "undisturbed roadless areas."

Class VI "sites of major historic or cultural significance."

The Interior Department's ideas about controlling the use of land have not been made formal, as have the proposals of the Agriculture Department. But some advisers believe that all conservation and land-use programs should be centralized. These advisers would rigidly control the use of much land because they maintain that America's resources have been endangered by indiscriminate use.

Is the United States running out of land—or of vital resources? Competent government as well as private studies indicate that there will be plenty of land for generations to come. There is much talk, for example, about cities, industries and highway programs gobbling up some of the best farm land. Actually, only one million acres a year are being converted from farm land to urban, industrial or highway uses. The Agriculture Department estimates that, over the next five years, only two million acres on which crops have actually been harvested in recent years will be taken over for urban uses.

Urban areas now take up only 54 million of the 2.2 billion acres in the United States. These areas will need only 200 million additional acres between now and 1980.

Furthermore, Agriculture Department studies show that, if present trends continue, 50 million acres will be taken out of cultivation between now and 1980. This represents more than a 10 per cent cut-back in crop land, which totaled 458 million acres in 1959 and is expected to total only 407 million in 1980. Farmers were using another 700 million acres for pasture, but no significant reduction in this acreage is forecast.

Fewer acres will produce more food—if not still more surpluses—because farmers will continue to take advantage of better varieties of crops, improved fertilizers and more efficient farming methods. Farmers, for example use twice as much fertilizer today as they did before World War II. The use of farm labor has declined by nearly one-third in the same period.

AMERICA'S LAND RESOURCES thus remain enormous, and Federal land holdings are already immense. The Federal government still owns about one-third of all the land in the United States. Nearly all of this is in the West and in Alaska, and millions of the underdeveloped acres are suitable for recreational uses. Federal land holdings total 765 million acres. State and local governments own another 121 million acres.

In the East, there is still plenty of land, despite some alarmist outcries that the eastern seaboard is turning into one vast city. West Virginia, for example, offers thousands of acres that could be developed for hunting, fishing and camping, and are easily accessible to residents of the eastern states.

Nor are land and resources being misused today as they sometimes were in the past. Most lumbering companies practice sustained-yield forestry. Many of them also invite the public to picnic and even to hunt and fish on privately-owned timber lands.

Strip-mining operations now generally include tree-planting and other programs to heal the scars left by the coal-extraction process. Farmers, too, are more conservation-conscious than ever before.

The record of recent years shows that most Americans are recognizing the need for good land conservation practices.

The facts as developed by the Agriculture and Interior Departments themselves indicate enough land is available for Americans to use as they see fit and there is no need for the Federal government to fence in Americans.

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Featherbedding and the Railroads

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

SIXTEEN MONTHS after its creation, a 15-member Presidential Railroad Commission has come up with its long-awaited report.

But the problem—featherbedding—is no closer to solution than it was on November 1, 1960, when Dwight Eisenhower named Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell to head up the group. (Mitchell subsequently resigned to run for governor of New Jersey.)

The problem is a thorny one, and few expected the 15 members—five each representing management, labor and "the public"—to come to a joint conclusion. Labor's five refused to approve the report, calling it "an assault on 80,000" railroad jobs. Leaders of the industry's five operating unions quickly indicated they would seek strike authority from the rank-and-file before re-entering negotiations with the railroads.

The Presidential report, accepted without comment by President Kennedy, calls for the gradual abolition of an estimated 30,000 to 45,000 jobs, chiefly those of firemen on diesel freight locomotives.

Under terms of the report, displaced workers would have to be provided with partial pay for up to three years as well as schooling for other jobs. The unions flatly rejected the idea.

The presence of firemen on diesel engines goes back two decades when practically all motive power was steam. At that time the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was foresighted enough to bamboozle railroad management into agreeing to keep firemen on diesels.

The Brotherhood still argues that a diesel fireman is necessary because he is on hand to make mechanical adjustments, watch the left side of the train, and the track ahead, pass signals to the engineer, act as co-pilot and sit ready to step across the cab and take over the controls if the engineer collapses or dies.

A royal commission of the Canadian government answered those arguments a few years ago. It pointed out there is no functional reason for putting a fireman in the cab of a properly maintained diesel.

In yard service, which employs nearly half of the firemen, they are of little or no use. The engineer of a switch engine takes his signals directly from switchmen, one of whom usually rides on the engine's footboards. Not only are switchmen immediately aware of it if the engineer conks out, but yard engines, like road engines, can be equipped with dead-man controls that automatically stop them if he does not.

As for road freight engines, their cabs now contain three men—engineer, fireman and head-end brakeman—and doing away with the fireman would still leave the cabs comfortably crowded with two.

And two men, as the Canadian group observed wryly, should be just as good as three or more: "It would, in our opinion, be just as logical to contend for the presence of a fourth or a fifth man in addition, as either of these additional men might see what others, including the fireman, might not."

The unions disagree also with a finding of the Presidential Commission that is critical of excessively frequent crew changes. The report cites as an example a requirement for 20 crew changes on a Santa Fe run between Chicago and the West Coast. The unions maintain that dues-paying members will lose their jobs if the railroads operate more economically. Two years ago *Fortune* magazine observed on this score:

"The unions could do well to consider the record of John L. Lewis, who, whatever else he stood for, never stood for make work rules no matter how many miners lost their jobs. Thanks largely to improved technology, fewer than half as many men are needed to mine the country's coal as were needed in 1948. The miners who are left, however, are making nearly twice as much per hour as they did, and the f. o. b. price of coal has actually remained the same. It is only by increasing man-hour productivity that a society can improve its standard of living. If this means fewer workers in some industries, it means rising opportunities in others."

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'I Didn't Have Nothin' to Do With It Neither!'

—*From the Indianapolis News*

Congress Listens

By Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S. C.)

During the first three months of this legislative session, the Congress has demonstrated little interest in legislation that would promote socialism, internationalism or centralization of power. Such proposals have either been killed outright, compromised, delayed, or are preparing to face the congressional scalpel either in committee or on the floor.

What is responsible for this? A number of reasons have been advanced. One stands out among them all, however, and that is the explanation that the Congress, which keeps a skillful hand on the public pulse, has found much grass-roots opposition to these proposals.

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How to Answer Six Attacks Conservatives Will Face This Election Year

By NEIL MC CAFFREY

CONSERVATIVE CRITICISMS of the Administration are beginning to draw blood. The Administration chose to ignore them for a time, hoping they might go away. New Frontiersmen reasoned that, with all the publicity resources at their command, the President could rise above these "petty" voices of discontent.

But conservative criticisms have proved too telling to be shrugged off—especially after a full year of Kennedy disasters. Accordingly, the Administration has counterattacked. The main lines of the new maneuver are spelled out in the columns of liberal commentators, in the editorials of Left-leaning publications, and in recent tirades by Senator J. William Fulbright, State Department spokesmen Harlan Cleveland, Carl T. Rowan and G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, Vice President Johnson and President Kennedy.

The six main lines of assault are now clear,and all six have two striking characteristics in common:

1. Not one of them deals with any issue. Quite the contrary: All six are smokescreens, cleverly designed to distract the electorate from the real issues.

2. All six are personal attacks on conservatives. The strategy, in short, is to make conservatives the issue—and thus to enable a fatally incompetent Administration to escape the day of reckoning on November 6.

The Administration strategy is itself a confession of the inherent weakness of its position—since it dares not debate the issues. *But this is no guarantee the strategy will not succeed.* The same strategy has worked time and again over the past 30 years, and conservatives will have to be up early every morning to see that it does not succeed again.

It behooves us, then, to isolate these six attacks, the better to see them for what they are.

* * * * *

1. Conservatives are divisive.

INDEED THEY ARE. They are bent on "dividing" the nation from the busy ideologues who work to remold us in the ADA pattern.

We should not overlook the supreme irony of this liberal smear. Political theorists agree that a republic cannot function without a high degree of agreement among its members *on essentials*—on the nature of that republic and its institutions. Given this underlying consensus, political parties may and should disagree *—on details.*

Before 1933, we had this kind of broad consensus. Then we saw what proved to be, not merely a change of Administrations, but a revolution. The Constitution was traduced; class and racial hatreds were fomented for political gain. New Deal votaries applauded this revolution, conservatives deplored it; but revolution it was.

Now this revolution has become, to an alarming extent, institutionalized. A vast bureaucracy has been installed to administer it.

And, suddenly, those who respect the nation's institutions, those who work to preserve them, are called "divisive"—by the very revolutionaries who divided the nation in the first place!

Conservatives should ask those who call them divisive: Is it the function of a political opposition to serve as rubber stamps? Communist Poland tolerates "opposition" parties—but heaven help them if they really *oppose*!

We should remind Mr. Kennedy, gently, that America has not yet gone behind the Iron Curtain.

2. Conservatives are very rich.

THE LIBERALS have gotten good mileage from this Marxist argument for years, and they continue to use it in the clinches.

In point of fact, the conservative revival is in good part a grass-roots, middle-class movement: a *democratic* movement, however this disturbs the ideological preconceptions of the Left. (Interestingly, the liberal *intelligentsia* is not above exploiting this fact with thinly-veiled appeals to snobbery. In the New York *Times* and other organs of the liberal line, repeated references to "know-nothings" always provoke the anticipated Pavlovian response from the pseudo-intellectuals of the Establishment.)

Some conservatives are rich, yes: but all too few, if we examine the balance sheets of virtually any conservative enterprise. Maybe what conservatives need are a few Kennedys, Harrimans, Lehmans and Roosevelts . . . .

3. Conservatives are frustrated.

TRUE ENOUGH. They see a Ukranian butcher insult us with impunity *on our own soil*, and it rankles.

- They see a Red demagogue 90 miles from our shore make us the laughing stock of the world, and it annoys.
- They see their government proclaim as "victory" the plan to take Communists into the government of Laos, and they wonder how long before the lessons of China and Poland and Spain penetrate the fog of liberalism.
- They see our money financing the slaughter of citizens of one of our few African allies, Katanga, and they ask where the blindness ends and madness begins.
- They see the reports of spy rings radiating out of Soviet embassies and "cultural exchange" groups, and speculate whether our liberal leaders are not possessed by some suicidal mania.
- They see all this, and much more, and wonder, whether the liberals are still *capable* of mature concern, or righteous anger.

4. Conservatives are addicted to "simple" solutions for complex problems.

THIS IS a tricky one, and serves a double purpose. On the one hand, it appeals unblushingly to intellectual snobbery, enabling the liberal to strike a pose as the thinking man who sees life in all its complexity. On the other hand, it serves as an admirable excuse for liberal confusion, fuzziness and double-talk

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Mr. McCaffrey is manager of mail order advertising for The MacMillan Company, publishers, of New York City.

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—since our problems are allegedly too "complex" to admit of straightforward solutions.

The liberals, of course, want it both ways. They aspire to be the intellectual guardians of our society, yet they refuse to be held responsible for providing the solutions which their superior wisdom should presumably yield. There are no solutions, we are told, in this "long twilight of the cold war"; still we must leave to the liberals the management . . . of . . . problems . . . that . . . have . . . no . . . solution.

They never explain why.

In truth, the conservative approach is a sensible blend of simple principles and a judicious application of these principles to the complexities of a given situation. The conservative is a *realist.*

The conservative believes that our government's first duty is to protect its citizens from internal and external threat—not to establish parliamentary democracy or trade unionism in Afghanistan, for example.

The conservatve recognizes Communism as by all odds the gravest threat the nation faces, and therefore scrutinizes every policy in light of the one supremely urgent question: Does it aid communism or help defeat it?

The conservative is devoted deeply to freedom and justice—and tempers these enthusiasms to the circumstances of time and place, realizing that human material reacts stubbornly to abstract theories, and that a perfect world will never be achieved by imperfect men.

By contrast, it is the *liberal* who is really wedded to simplistic solutions. This, in fact, is what makes him a liberal. For all his protestations about "complexities"—protestations which, as we have seen, serve merely to cover up his failure to *deliver*—the liberal approaches each new problem with a 12-year-old's simplicity.

Trouble in Afghanistan? Send them another $100 million! (*Never mind that the first $100 million caused the trouble!*)

Unrest in the Congo? Call in the UN! (*Never mind that the UN provoked the unrest!*)

Interracial strike in a housing project? Page the government! (*Never mind that the government created the conditions that bred the strife!*)

Thus it is the liberals who are the authentic reactionaries. Decades of failure, scores of discredited policies—yet they never learn from their failures, never correct their policies.

Nothing fails like failure. If Americans are indeed a practical people, next November they will judge the liberals by their *results.* The Bible says, "By their fruits you shall know them."

The conservative task must be to hammer home the facts about this unparalleled record of disaster—the legacy of liberalism.

5. Conservatives ignore the external threat of communism and conjure up an imaginary internal threat.

THIS IS the most obviously phony charge but it serves to point up some fundamental flaws in the liberal approach to communism.

Communism is a world-wide conspiracy. Its heart is Moscow, but its arteries extend into every nation.

So much is obvious, even to the liberals.

What is not so obvious to liberals is that this conspiracy *means business.* Communists are not primarily interested in capturing this or that country by democratic means. They have only won one country by the ballot; their literature does not suggest that they seriously expect to win many more.

The liberals like to think of living with them—against all evidence. They like to scoff at the 10,000 known members of the American Communist party—ignoring the crypto-Communists, the fellow travelers and the dupes (both willing and innocent). They like to ignore the mountain of data on Communist infiltration—meanwhile crippling every effort to smoke out the subversives that are operating right now.

Conservatives take a more balanced view. They see external and internal Communism as two aspects of the same threat. *Moreover, they know external Communism would be much less of a threat had not internal communism influenced our policies and betrayed our secrets at key moments over the last 25 years.*

Without the help of American Communists (often working through those pushovers, the liberals), Russia would not today control Eastern Europe or China; would not possess nearly the atomic arsenal it now has; and very probably would not exercise anything like its present influence in the "neutral" nations.

This is the conservative thesis. Compelling arguments support it. If it is true—and certainly it deserves the most searching and sober analysis—then obviously our entire foreign and much of our domestic policy cries out for overhauling.

Since America belongs to liberals as well as conservatives, and since survival is both a liberal and a conservative concern, it would seem on innocent examination that the liberals would make it a matter of first priority to discover what has caused the debacle.

But no. The liberal reaction, when these questions are even raised, is *sheer hysteria.*

The question arises, *Why?* What are the liberals hiding? Why should the truth terrify them so, *even when their own survival is at stake?*

Conservatives might add, when this canard is voiced, that they care deeply about *both* external and internal communism.

Conservatives were not the architects of Yalta and Teheran and Potsdam. Conservatives did not sell out China. Conservatives never urged us to turn our backs on the Hungarian and Polish and East German freedom fighters—or to turn our planes over to Tito.

Between now and November 6, let's take a hard look at the record—on communism.

6. Conservatives dwell at the lunatic fringe.

THE TACTIC here is the familiar Hitlerian-Communist technique of the big lie: Never mind how untrue it is, just keep repeating it.

To buttress the charge, liberal hatchetmen will quote an ill-considered sentence or two from this or that conservative—and then proceed to indict the whole movement.

To fight this tactic use the readiest and most congenial of weapons: TRUTH.

* * * * *

THUS THE AGRUMENTS—or, more properly, the smears—that conservatives will hear in crescendo for the next year. Old-time conservatives will recongize familiar patterns; young conservatives may be shocked at the level of political "discussion" on the New Frontier. But we owe it to our country to ponder these smears; to learn to recognize them, in whatever guise; and above all, to *answer them convincingly.*

Most Americans are simply not equipped to counter this slick "professional" character assassination. Conservatives, as the elite of the patriotic revival, must show their fellow citizens how.

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Business Takes Offensive

Firms Sue Over Right to Operate Despite Strikes

By VICTOR RIESEL

TYLER, TEXAS—A pincer now pressuring the big steel union could well squeeze $10 million out of its treasury.

One of the prongs is here, deep in the heart of Texas. The other is up in cooler Canada. The temperature is cooler, not the tempers, that is. Each prong is a lawsuit asking well over $5 million from the United Steelworkers. Each lawsuit has been brought by a company struck hard by this union away back in '57. But the lawsuits are very much up to the minute.

In fact, I've been watching the Canadian case in Quebec's Superior Court for months. It is the longest court trial in Canadian legal history. It began on September 26, 1960. The last of 355 witnesses—who totaled over three million words of testimony—was heard on February 6, 1962.

E. B. Germany, chairman of the board of the Lone Star Steel Company, which has sued the Steelworkers for millions and claims the right to operate despite strikes.

In Canada, where a decision is not expected until next autumn, the suit for damages was brought by the Gaspe Copper Mines, Ltd. Here in Texas, virtually an identical-twin legal action—though unrelated to the Canadians'—has been filed in the Dallas Federal District Court by the Lone Star Steel Company of Lone Star, Texas.

These are sleepers. They could do to labor relations what jets did to the propeller.

If the courts award millions to the companies, it would mean that mill owners will be less reluctant to operate their plants in open defiance of a strike.

For years now, many have thought of most picket lines as coffee stands to which employers dispatch refreshments and television sets. But that's only because few large corporations have attempted to keep their plants open in the face of parading strikers. Some companies have.

Two of those are Lone Star Steel and Gaspe Copper Mines. Then, pickets did what pickets have been doing traditionally, ever since somebody invented the dues stamp. Things got noisy and rough.

Both Lone Star and Gaspe continued to operate.

Over in Lone Star, the company finally fired 2,600 union men, and housed inside the plant the 700 who reported for work. The union lost this one. A contract was signed—wage increases and all. But the company refused to give the strikers the jobs of the men who had gone through the picket line. In fact, the firm insisted successfully that the loyalists get "preferred seniority." This meant that they now outranked many of the oldtimers.

The steel union local offered to yield the pay increases—worth some $2 million—if the company would yield on the special seniority. The company retorted that it would have nothing to do with such an offer, to which it referred as a "$2-million bribe."

The new four-year contract runs to 1965.

The company then said it would demand reimbursement for its losses during the 1957 wildcat strike.

Lone Star charged that $5 million actual damages had been incurred from lost business, heavy drops in production, big overtime pay bills to make up lost production and its inability to ship its pipe products even after it resumed production.

Then Lone Star really hit hard. It not only demanded legal and court costs, but it asked that the union pay for the cost of the maintenance of the non-strikers during the shut-in. The firm wants repayment for providing food, quarters and protection for the picket-line crossers. They had stayed inside the plant during the strike. Lone Star also charged that these non-strikers had suffered property damage during the strike. Homes, autos and other property had been damaged as a direct result of the strike, says the company. Lone Star paid its workers on this score and now wants the union to reimburse the company.

Undoubtedly this case, which the company executives say is not just a tactic, will finally be decided in the Supreme Court. And up North the Canadians will settle their duel in their highest court.

These decisions are not exactly around the corner, but if the firms are upheld a sharp corner in labor relations will have been turned.

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Labor Critic of GE Fired for Unproved Charges

By VICTOR RIESEL

A FEW WEEKS AGO the telephone rang in the district office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Syracuse, New York. At the other end of the wire was an executive of the super-secret Heavy Military Electronic Department of General Electric's Farrell Road plant.

The caller, speaking officially for the corporation, said the company wanted itself investigated.

A surprised FBI agent moved quickly. This GE division has tighter held secrets than the Sphinx. It helps operate vital installations across the world, including BMEWS—the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System which stretches across the Arctic.

But the secrets were not leaking. GE opened itself

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to the FBI because the local union newspaper, edited by John Stanley, regional International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) business agent, had charged that GE was betraying the Defense Department in particular and the American people in general!

Always swift to respond to the IUE's rapier thrusts in what has become the most famous labor-management duel since *Lysistrata*, the GE executives moved like greased lightning on this one. They had taken many barbs from Jim Carey's union. But now they were being charged with deliberately deceiving the Pentagon on material essential to the electronic defense front of the cold war.

Seldom has a union (Local 320) more bluntly or more seriously attacked a company. A crackling issue was created, which now is being discussed, and a battle was launched, which now is being watched carefully, by topside labor and management circles.

GE has fired John Stanley. The company has said in effect that he was disloyal. Its position is that it need not keep on its payroll anyone who hurts the corporation's integrity and ability to produce and compete, or who impugns its loyalty.

What horrified the company, it says officially, is the following excerpt from the union newspaper—a quote which GE itself makes available to inquirers:

"Why All the Fuss," asked a headline in the March edition of Local 320 *IUE News*. "Company Insists on Bad Parts. In order that there be no mistake about it, the union is charging the company with engaging in activities which are a serious threat to the nation and to the lives of the citizens in service of their country . . . . How would you feel if your husband's, your son's, or your brother's life depended upon these parts which should not have been passed?"

There was more. But you get the general tone. The union then said it would go to the government to charge that GE final inspectors had been instructed to let imperfect components go by.

On reading this, GE started it own probe. It interviewed all 69 inspectors in its super-secret plant. It called in the FBI. There was no evidence. The FBI never comments, never publicly clears anyone. There is only action if something is wrong. The Bureau was satisfied. There was no action—not from any agency in Washington, including the Pentagon.

The company wrote to Stanley on March 16. It wanted an apology. It wanted a front-page story in the union newspaper stating that the probes had turned up nothing.

GE gave Stanley until the evening of March 22 to act. The firm's three-page note added that Stanley's failure to apologize would mean discharge from his job on the TV assembly line. Stanley refused. GE fired him for disloyalty.

His was more than a firing. It was a challenge. Stanley is virtually a full-time IUE business agent. He has spent about half a day a month in the plant to qualify as an employe.

But this is just the beginning.

In the last few lines of its letter, GE warned him that failure to apologize would mean more than discharge. The firm said it would move against him and the union.

That will be the next round in a national fight which could well decide just how far union officials can go in criticizing their employers.

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LOADED TO THE LIMIT — ONE LAST STRAW MIGHT BREAK ITS BACK

The Shah and the JFK-Blough Feud

By VICTOR RIESEL

As the Big Steel people tell it to each other—in person, for they are staying off the phones—U. S. Steel chief Roger Blough believed he would see President Kennedy at 3 o'clock that "terrible" Tuesday. A private U. S. Steel plane was standing by to fly Blough to Washington from New York. But the White House schedule was reshuffled by the need to make way for the arrival of the Shah—mighty important in the world's balance of power.

The Presidential appointment was shifted to 5:45. What everybody in Steel's tower suite forgot—or ignored—was the fact that the entire public relations machinery was geared to a 6 o'clock release of the price increase news story.

Blough had just about gotten into the President's office and into the how-are-you, Mr. President, and the weather-is-dreadful first-conversation stage when an aide to Mr. Kennedy slipped in. He passed on the news that the price story was already on the news wires.

After that interview was over, the President asked some of his top aides—almost in Harry Truman language—why no one had gotten a commitment from the real powers inside steel on a price freeze—a commitment in writing or orally.

Then the President declared political war—believing it had been declared on him first.

* * *

(HUMAN EVENTS Comment: In olden days, a poorly-cooked hen causing His Royal Highness to belch could cause the execution of some miserable wretch brought before him at that unhappy moment.)

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What Is Sauce for the Goose?

From the Chicago Daily Calumet

We read with interest, and with tongue in cheek, the charge made by President Kennedy against American steel executives for what he calls "their utter contempt for the interest of 185 million Americans."

We doubt that steel executives could ever be as contemptuous of their customers as some politicians are of us voters.

The steel industry has not increased its prices during the past four years while costs have advanced. Steel profits have declined and our Federal tax policy has prevented an accumulation of depreciation funds to keep pace with plant modernization.

Had the President and his family practiced what they preach, we might have been able to refrain from chuckling over the news that the "poor" Kennedy family had been forced to raise the rent on their family-owned Merchandise Mart because of higher taxes and higher wages.

We wonder what the President will have to say about this "utter contempt for the interest" of tenants.

The remarks, anger and actions of the President bring questions to mind.

Will brother Bob, the Attorney General, issue a subpoena for the price records of the Merchandise Mart? Will he ask Congress to investigate? Because of its size (the largest building of its kind in the world) will the Merchandise Mart be charged with being a monopoly? Will he recommend that the building be broken up into smaller buildings with different owners? Will he threaten to nationalize the Merchandise Mart or slap on rent control?

Or do you suppose he will send out an FBI operator to pull us out of bed tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock to explain why we dared write such a story or ask these questions?

What is sauce for the goose could turn out to be Haig & Haig for the gander and we bet it would have been a lot cheaper if the Kennedys had practiced what they preach.

KENNEDY'S PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM—"This sounds like double talk to me. Additional Federal spending means more money will be taken from the taxpayers' pockets, leaving them less to spend on goods. Thus, fewer purchases will be made which, in turn, will mean lower incomes. To my mind, the country would get the greatest economic lift if the Federal government stopped adding new spending programs and then cut back on present ones, so that our budget could be balanced and our taxpayers wouldn't be asked for more taxes." (*Congressman David T. Martin, Nebraska Republican*)

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Steelworkers' '60 Financial Report

From Washington Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

As the AFL-CIO shifts its political action program into gear in key marginal congressional districts, a review of political and legislative expenses of the United Steelworkers, the country's fourth-largest union, shows that $618,828 was admittedly spent on politics in the 1960 election. This does not cover the myriad ways of spending dues money under the label of "education" and "registration drives."

The Steelworkers' 1960 financial report on file at the US Department of Labor reveals that of the $618,828 spent by the union's Political Action Fund, $585,192 went as "contributions to political parties and candidates."

Legislative expenses in 1960 also were high. The nine lobbyists assigned to legislative work spent $117,978.71. Their total salaries were $128,160.20. Employes in other departments also may serve as lobbyists, but their salaries and expenses are listed for their particular unit.

Of the nine legislative staffmen, Frank Hoffman led the list with a salary of $16,000 and expenses of $32,596. H. Charles Ford and Berlin Ohler were other legislative specialists whose expenses exceeded their salary: Ford, $14,043 salary, and $15,476 expenses; and Ohler, $13,538 salary, and $13,626 expenses. Joseph McDonald, brother of President David McDonald, drew $14,761 salary and $12,722 expense money.

The Steelworkers' financial report takes 46 pages to identify 875 union executives, all but 66 of whom are paid $10,000 or more a year, and 77 of whom exceed the $15,000 figure.

Highest paid are the trio who head the international office. Their salaries and expenses: David McDonald, $50,000 and $38,619 expenses; I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer, $35,000 and $20,834; and Howard R. Hague, vice president, $35,000 and $21,389.

Of the 875 executive employes identified, 48 had expense accounts above their salaries, with 78 expense accounts above $10,000.

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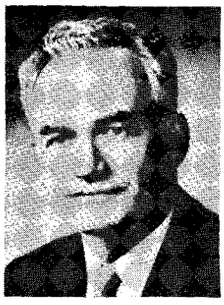
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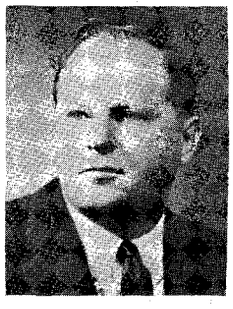
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